



Superintendent
of Documents

ADMINISTRATIVE NOTES



LIBRARY PROGRAMS SERVICE

Vol 8, no. 9

GP 3.16/3-2:8/9

May 1987

LIST OF CLASSES

The List of Classes of United States Government Publications Available for Selection by Depository Libraries, March 1987 issue, will be distributed late. Due to the ISAM (Indexed Sequential Access Method) file conversion to VSAM (Virtual Storage Access Method) for DDIS (Depository Distribution Information System) programs, LPS is experiencing some technical data problems in the production of a computer-generated tape for the List of Classes. Because of this delay, the December 1986 issue of the List of Classes must be used for the 1987 Item Selection Update Cycle which will begin in May.

NEEDS AND OFFERS

For the past three years, Clyde Hordusky at the State Library of Ohio has graciously volunteered to edit the Needs and Offers lists distributed by LPS. He will assume the Chair of the Depository Library Council this fall, however, and his new duties preclude his continuing as editor for the libraries' Needs and Offers submissions.

Fortunately, another generous librarian has volunteered to continue this effort. Effective immediately, please send all submissions for Needs and Offers to:

Ms. Nancy Hanks
Holland Library
Washington State University
Pullman, WA 99164

GPO PHONE BOOK

Recently the Library Programs Service has been asked whether there is a new edition of the U.S. Government Printing Office Telephone Directory (SuDocs GP 1.39:, Item 556-C), which was last issued in 1985. The 1987 edition has recently been distributed internally within GPO. LPS will make an exception to the Depository Library Council's recommendation number 11 (March 1986) that telephone books generally be converted to microfiche. Thus LPS will initiate a reprint order to obtain sufficient paper copies to distribute one telephone book to each depository library. When this stock is delivered to LPS, it will be sent to depositories under SuDocs class number GP 1.39:987.

MONTHLY CATALOG IN MICROFICHE

The Library Programs Service is experiencing contractor problems with the production of the Monthly Catalog in microfiche (Item 557-B, SuDocs number GP 3.8:987/), in terms of both timeliness and quality. The 1987 Periodicals Supplement and the January 1987 issue both failed to meet the required quality standards and were rejected by LPS micrographics quality control technicians. These issues are being re-duplicated and will subsequently undergo another quality control check.

The February issue was delivered late, but the microfiche met the standards and were shipped to depositories during the last week of April.

The diazos (the copies sent to depositories) for the March issue are overdue for delivery. Once they are received in LPS, they will be tested against the quality standards.

The silver masters for the April and May issues are currently undergoing quality control testing. If they meet specifications, they will be sent to the contractor for diazo duplication. The diazos will then be tested against the quality control standards.

LPS is closely monitoring the situation and regrets any inconvenience to depository libraries and their patrons.

SOLICITATION OF TITLES TO REMAIN IN PAPER

The Depository Library Council will continue to collect recommendations from depository librarians of titles which should never be converted to microfiche (see recommendation #12 of the April meeting). Please send these recommendations to:

Diane H. Smith
C-207 Pattee Library
University Park, PA 16802

READERS EXCHANGE

CONFLUENT STREAMS: THE PRODUCTION OF AN
IN-HOUSE GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS CATALOG USING
A FACILITIES MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (INSITE)

Justine P. Honeyman
A. Richard Starzyk
University of Massachusetts Medical Center Library
55 Lake Avenue, North
Worcester, MA. 01605
(617) 856-2473

The University of Massachusetts Medical Center Library has been a selective government documents depository since 1972 and currently houses over 35,000 documents in medical, health-related, and environmental areas. Until 1984 two in-house inventory type catalogs, an alphabetical listing by title and a numerical listing by SU DOC number, were produced quarterly of only the additions to the collection. Because of administrative problems and, more importantly, in keeping with the foremost goal of the Library to meet the information needs of its patrons, a method was sought to better access this viable resource of health information.

INSITE is a facilities management system developed by the Office of Facilities Management Systems at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The Medical Center is a member of the INSITE Consortium and utilizes INSITE to maintain its space and equipment inventories. INSITE is designed to be a large data base system which allows for great flexibility in the storage of data and in the production of varied report formats.

The utilization of INSITE to meet the data management needs of the Government Documents Section of the Library is a good example of an organization defining a problem, identifying an internal source for addressing the problem, planning a course of action, and executing that plan.

The result is that today the catalogs produced through INSITE have become effective tools for patrons as they now include a subject-heading glossary and sections listing titles under both subject-heading and issuing government agency.

INSITE™

DATABASE

The INSITE™ core is a mainframe database capable of handling large facilities databases. Descriptions of rooms, buildings, leaseholds, or other entities can be associated with a vast array of information, including corporate organization charts, personnel data, equipment inventories, or energy data. The INSITE™ database uses a unique data structure designed specifically for facilities management applications. The system is also intended for data users, rather than programmers. Users can operate it either through an English-like command language or with the Interactive Front End.

COMPUTATION

Users may define their own arithmetic or logical functions or use those already built into the system. The result of those functions may be displayed in a report, used to update the database, used to sort a report, or used within another computation.

REPORT GENERATOR

The INSITE™ report generator is both flexible and powerful. The user has almost complete control over format and content. Frequently used report formats may be stored for later use, while ad hoc reports may be created as needed. Users are not dependent upon programmers for changes in reports or for new reports. Reports may be written on all or any part of the database.

INTERACTIVE FRONT END

An independent component of INSITE™, the front end provides an interactive and virtually syntax-free method of data entry. The front end allows for the creation of any number of data entry screens which may be used by individuals with very little INSITE training. All commands necessary for submission of files for inputting data or updating the database are generated by the front end during data entry.

CAD With DATABASE LINKS

The INSITE™ computer aided drafting (CAD) component provides a two-dimensional graphic representation of the database. The two-way links with the database allow for information to be passed between CAD and the database. In addition to the INSITE™ CAD being used to maintain an organization's floor plans, it serves as a unique planning tool. Database updates may be generated from a CAD session or, conversely, database queries may result in an annotated floor plan display.

COMMEMORATION OF THE BICENTENNIAL OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION

The G.P.O. Marketing Office is preparing a sales flyer featuring publications that concern the Constitution and our Nation's heritage. A display containing selected publications will also be available for loan to depository libraries. For more information concerning the availability of flyers or the display, please call Jan Erickson at (202) 275-3635.

An exhibit of posters featuring documents from the National Archives for use in your own program to celebrate the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution

“ ’Tis Done! We Have Become a NATION ”

The Evolution of a Great Document

This set of posters chronicles the conception, creation, and implementation of the Constitution of the United States — the framework for America's democratic system of government. Among the material included in the exhibit is the Declaration of Independence . . . the Virginia Plan . . . a draft of the Constitution with George Washington's handwritten annotations . . . a letter notifying Washington that he had been elected the first President of the United States . . . and a Senate draft of the Bill of Rights. In all, 19 original documents in the holdings of the National Archives and Records Administration have been reproduced individually, along with brief captions that explain the significance of each. An introductory poster provides background information about the United States in 1787.

Flexible Format for Diverse Settings

The exhibit can be installed easily in almost any space. Enclosed in the package are suggestions on how to use the materials — including a recommended sequence for the posters and mounting instructions. The user may choose to display all 20 posters or to hang a small selection of them and focus on a single point. The exhibit has been designed to enable schools, libraries, historical societies, and other groups to adapt the material to their own audiences, educational goals, exhibition facilities, and budgets. Each of the 20 posters measures 33 x 20 inches.

Contents

1. *Introductory Poster*
 2. *The Declaration of Independence*, July 4, 1776
 3. *The Articles of Confederation*, Ratified March 1, 1781
 4. *Resolves of the Confederation Congress Requesting the States to Pay Their Quota of the Debt*, October 12, 1785
 5. *Letter to the President of Congress from Gen. Henry Knox, Reporting on Shays' Rebellion*, October 3, 1786
 6. *Resolve of the Virginia General Assembly Appointing Commissioners to the Annapolis Convention*, January 21, 1786
 7. *Proceedings, Incorporating the Report of the Annapolis Convention*, September 14, 1786
 8. *Resolve of the Confederation Congress Calling for the Convention in Philadelphia*, February 21, 1787
 9. *The Virginia Plan, as Amended*, June 13, 1787
 10. *The New Jersey Plan, as Amended*, Submitted to the Convention on June 15, 1787
 11. *Copy of the Report of the Grand Committee*, July 5, 1787
 12. *First Printed Draft of the Constitution*, August 6, 1787
 13. *The Constitution of the United States*, September 17, 1787
 14. *Resolve of the Convention Regarding Ratification of the Constitution*, September 17, 1787
 15. *Resolve of the First North Carolina Ratifying Convention Calling for a Declaration of Rights and 26 Other Amendments*, August 1, 1788
 16. *Ratification of the Federal Constitution by the State of New Hampshire*, June 21, 1788
 17. *Resolve Calling for the First Presidential Election and the Assembly of the First Federal Congress*, September 13, 1788
 18. *Letter to George Washington from John Langdon, Temporary President of the Senate*, April 6, 1789
 19. *Senate Draft of the Bill of Rights*, September 2-9, 1789
 20. *The Bill of Rights*, Ratified December 15, 1791
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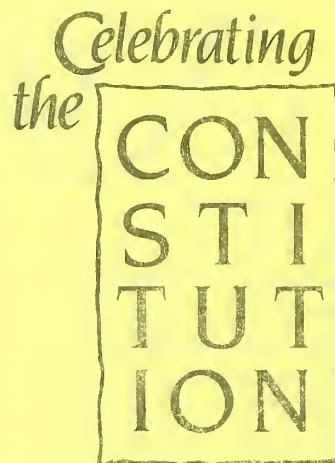
Plan Your Own Exhibit Now — “ ‘Tis Done!’ ”

The bicentennial anniversary of the signing of the U.S. Constitution by members of the Constitutional Convention of 1787 will occur officially on September 17, 1987. But bicentennial events across the country are being planned now and will take place throughout the year. Moreover, the bicentennial anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights will not occur until December 15, 1991.

To order the complete poster exhibit “ ‘Tis Done! We Have Become a Nation,” simply send a check, money order, or official purchase order payable to the National Archives Trust Fund (NEPS) for \$50, plus \$3 for shipping and handling, to:

National Archives Exhibit
Department 505
Cashier's Office, Room G-1
Washington, DC 20408

Please be sure to specify item #5101, Constitutional Exhibit. Thank you for your order.



The Constitution of the United States is on permanent display at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC.

CHARTERS of FREEDOM

NEW High-Quality Reproductions
from the National Archives

The Declaration of Independence The Constitution The Bill of Rights

To commemorate the bicentennial anniversary of the signing of the U.S. Constitution, the National Archives has just published a fine reproduction of the document in poster format--along with its companions, the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights. Preserved and displayed at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, these "Charters of Freedom" are the most famous documents in American history.

The Most Faithful Reproductions Possible

The posters have been produced according to meticulous standards to ensure faithfulness to the original documents. In fact, the same staff that is responsible for preserving the originals provided the master materials and supervised the reproduction process.

Printed in duotones of black and brown, each reproduction appears aged and faded in places, just as the original document does. Due to irreparable deterioration, the Declaration of Independence is now virtually illegible; as a result, an engraving in the National Archives that was struck from the original by William J. Stone in 1823 was employed for reproduction. But in no case has the text of any of the documents been traced or enhanced by other artificial means. The Constitution appears here in four separate pages, as in the original document.

Quality and Permanence at a Reasonable Cost

Suitable for framing, the reproductions have been printed on heavy, fine-quality paper stock--completely acid-free, alum-free, and rosin-free--that is noted for its outstanding permanence and may be displayed indefinitely. Each page measures 37-9/16 x 24-1/4 inches.

The Charters of Freedom Reproductions may be purchased individually or as a set. They are shipped in sturdy mailing tubes that are useful for storage when the posters are not framed or otherwise displayed.

Charters of Freedom Reproductions

3-Document Set (6 pages)

#6310 - \$15

The Declaration of Independence

#6312 - \$5

The Constitution of the United States

4 pages

#6311 - \$7.50

The Bill of Rights

#6313 - \$5

TO ORDER

Simply send your check or money order (payable to the National Archives Trust Fund), including applicable shipping/handling charges, to:

CHARTERS OF FREEDOM

National Archives Trust Fund Board

Department 712

P.O. Box 100793

Atlanta, GA 30384

Please be sure to specify item(s)/#(s) and add \$3 shipping/handling for orders up to \$50, and \$5 for orders between \$50.01 and \$100. Larger orders: add 5% of merchandise total.

Visa and MasterCard are accepted; please include credit card number, expiration date, and signature.

Celebrating the CON STI TUT ION

PUBLICATIONS • GIFTS • AUDIOVISUAL PROGRAMS
FROM THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES

Celebrating the Bicentennial of our Government

Three documents in the National Archives--the Declaration of Independence, the U.S. Constitution, and the Bill of Rights--are the most famous documents in U.S. history. Every American learns in school that these documents record the words and ideas of the founders of our republic in their efforts to establish a federal government. Over the next few years the nation will have several opportunities to pay homage to the founders and to the great documents they created. In 1987, for example, we will celebrate the bicentennial anniversary of the signing of the U.S. Constitution by members of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. In 1989 we will celebrate the bicentennial of the First Federal Congress under the Constitution and the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States. In 1991 the nation will honor the 200th anniversary of the ratification of the Bill of Rights.

The National Archives will be devoting a considerable amount of energy and resources to these anniversaries. Among the special events being planned for 1987 is an 87-hour vigil to honor the Constitution during the bicentennial week of September 17. The Archives also will mount new exhibits--one in the Rotunda on the formation of the Constitution and one in the Circular Gallery on major constitutional issues in U.S. history. The Archives is also planning a constitutional film festival and several new publications for everyone from school children to scholars.

It is the sincere hope of the staff of the National Archives and Records Administration that you will visit the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, or participate in bicentennial activities at one of the National Archives centers across the country, during the upcoming anniversary years. There is no better way to pay homage to the charters that have guaranteed our freedoms for almost two centuries.

The publications listed here represent current items--specially produced by or for the National Archives--that relate to the Charters of Freedom and their bicentennial anniversary. Instructions for ordering them by mail are provided at the back of this brochure. With the exception of microfilm publications and video/film, they may also be purchased at the Museum Shop in the National Archives Building, 7th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.

BOOKS

The Story of the Constitution

Sol Bloom

This popular history was first published in 1937 in honor of the 150th anniversary of the creation of the U.S. Constitution. "It is a book for the people," wrote Sol Bloom, Chairman of the Sesquicentennial Commission. "Accordingly, it tells briefly the origins of our country and what the steps were that led up to the formation of the Constitution. Having told how and why the national government came about, the book tells what the Constitution stands for, its principles, and the means by which it operates." A new introduction by Daniel Elazar, director of the Center for the Study of Federalism at Temple University, sets the book in historical context and explains why it is a classic in constitutional studies.

6 x 9, 191 pages, 51 illustrations

First published by the U.S. Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission, 1937

Reprinted by the National Archives, 1986

#200046 - Paperback only - \$8.95

Framers of the Constitution

Edited by James H. Charleton, Robert G. Ferris, and Mary C. Ryan

The creation of the U.S. Constitution by the delegates to the Constitutional Convention of 1787 has often been called a "miracle." During that hot summer in Philadelphia, these men debated, argued, and compromised--eventually crafting what is now the oldest written constitution still in use.

Who were the men who created this extraordinary document? Framers of the Constitution answers that question. A major part of this book first appeared in Signers of the Constitution, published by the National Park Service in 1976. This new edition includes essays on the 16 delegates who contributed to the creation of the Constitution but did not sign the document, as well as a brief essay on the constitutional holdings of the National Archives.

6 x 9, 260 pages, 106 illustrations

First edition published by the National Park Service, 1976

Revised edition published by the National Archives, 1986

#200045 - Hardcover only - \$19.50

Declaration of Independence: The Adventures of a Document

This 43-page booklet illustrated in four colors tells the story of the original Declaration of Independence from the time of its preparation and signing in Philadelphia to its permanent exhibition in the National Archives Building.

8-1/2 x 11, 43 pages, 12 illustrations

#204 - Softcover only - \$2.50

A More Perfect Union: The Creation of the U.S. Constitution

In narrative form, this booklet chronicles the exciting events in Philadelphia during the spring of 1787 that led up to the Constitution of the United States. The full text of the document is reproduced as an appendix to the booklet.

8-1/2 x 11, 37 pages, 11 illustrations

#216 - Softcover only - \$2.50

The Formation of the Union: A Documentary History

Here is the remarkable story of the 17 years between 1774 and 1791--the period during which the original 13 colonies joined together to form an independent nation. By trial and error they created a federal republic with a written constitution and specific guarantees of individual freedoms. Focus is on the Continental Congress, the work of the Constitutional Convention, the election of George Washington as our first President, and the protest against the Constitution that led to the adoption of the Bill of Rights. The book is illustrated with photographs of 38 original documents, including the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution, and the Bill of Rights.

11-1/4 x 9, 80 pages, 43 illustrations, 1970

#206 - Softcover only - \$2.50

FACSIMILES AND REPRINTED TEXTS

Charters of Freedom: The Declaration of Independence, The Constitution, The Bill of Rights

Three documents laid the political foundations of the United States: the Declaration of Independence proclaimed to the world the American concept of government and the reasons for American separation from Great Britain; the Constitution of the United States established the structure of the federal government and joined 13 states into a single nation; and the Bill of Rights protected personal liberties and assured the states control of local affairs under the Constitution. The original documents, which are on display in the National Archives, are reproduced in Charters of Freedom with brief historical notes and pictures of the National Archives Building.

11 x 14, 16 pages, 12 illustrations

#202 - Softcover only - \$1

The Constitution of the United States of America

This new pocket-size printed text of the Constitution--and its amendments--has been published specially to commemorate its bicentenary in 1987. The booklet features a handsome foil-embossed cover, a new introduction that discusses briefly the document's preservation and display at the National Archives Building in Washington, DC, and an afterword about the 200th anniversary of the Constitutional Convention.

4-1/4 x 7, 31 pages, 1986

#200041 - Softcover only - \$1.50

The Bill of Rights: Milestone Documents in the National Archives

The Constitution created a powerful national government quite unlike the league of states established by its predecessor, the Articles of Confederation. Concern that this central authority might be used against the people rather than for them prompted the demand for a Bill of Rights incorporating formal safeguards for basic liberties. This was accomplished by adding the first 10 amendments to the Constitution. Reproductions of documents in the National Archives show the steps by which the amendments advanced--from proposals by James Madison, through various drafts, until 10 were ratified by the states.

8-1/2 x 11, 27 pages, 21 illustrations, 1986

#512 - Softcover only - \$2.50

The Great Seal of the United States: Milestone Documents in the National Archives

The Great Seal of the United States is the symbol of our sovereignty as a nation. Its obverse is used on official documents to authenticate the signature of the President, and it appears on proclamations, warrants, treaties, and commissions of high officials of the government. The less familiar reverse, which is never used as a seal, is imprinted along with the obverse on the one-dollar bill. Reproductions and transcriptions of documents in the National Archives detail the history of the seal from July 4, 1776--through three separate committees appointed by the Continental Congress to develop a design in 1776, 1780, and 1782--to June 20, 1782, when Congress approved the design prepared by Charles Thomson, Secretary of the Continental Congress.

8-1/2 x 11, 9 pages, 6 illustrations, 1986

#514 - Softcover only - \$2.50

Washington's Inaugural Address of 1789: Milestone Documents in the National Archives

The original of the document reproduced and transcribed in this booklet is the reading copy of Washington's first inaugural message. It is written in his own hand and bears his characteristic signature. Upon concluding his reading of the address, Washington must have turned it over to an officer of the Senate, for it has always been among the records of that body--and it is now preserved among Senate records in the National Archives in Washington. An introduction is included here to provide an overview of the events leading up to Washington's unanimous election and subsequent inauguration as the first President of the United States; it also provides insight into the address itself.

8-1/2 x 11, 18 pages, 10 illustrations, 1986

#511 - Softcover only - \$2.50

Posters of the Charters of Freedom

These reproductions, which are displayed in the lobbies of federal buildings throughout the country--and are on good quality bond paper--are suitable for classroom, home, or institutional exhibition. The Constitution is reduced to about half the size of the original to permit the presentation of all four pages on one sheet; the other two documents are full-size facsimiles of the texts of the original parchments.

- Declaration of Independence
34 x 43 inches
#6302 - \$2
- Constitution of the United States
31 x 33 inches
#6301 - \$2
- Bill of Rights
31 x 33 inches
#6303 - \$2

GIFTS

1987 Pocket Appointment Calendar

The National Archives calendar for 1987 is "Celebrating the Constitution." This handsome, simulated leather calendar has the Archives' official logo for the Bicentennial of the Constitution (as shown on the cover of this brochure) imprinted on the front. The pocket-size calendar has a crossgrain ribbon to mark important dates, and all page edges have been tipped in gold. Other useful features include a week at a glance, notable dates and holidays, monthly planners for 1987 and 1988, U.S. and international area codes, a section for addresses and telephone numbers, and helpful information for travelers. Available in burgundy or navy (please specify choice) with gold imprinting and corner-guards.

3-1/4 x 6-7/8 inches

#7601 - \$9.75

"We the People" T-Shirt

Reproduced on the front of this attractive, 100-percent, high-quality cotton T-Shirt are the famous words from the Constitution, "We the People." Printed below them are the words "the Constitution of the United States 1787-1987 National Archives Washington, DC." Classic T-Shirt style with round neck and short sleeves.

Color: Royal blue with white lettering

Sizes: S (34-36), M (38-40), L (42-44), XL (46)

#16303 - \$6.50

"Celebrating the Constitution" Tote

This useful totebag is ideal for carrying books, research papers, and personal items. Constructed of sturdy cotton canvas, it displays the Archives' official logo for the Bicentennial of the Constitution, along with the words "National Archives Washington, DC."

13 x 15-1/4 inches

Color: Red with white lettering and handles

#16108 - \$8.50

Ever Changing, Ever Free

This fast-paced film draws a parallel between the desire of all living creatures for freedom within the constraints of nature...and the U.S. Bill of Rights, which allows human freedom within a framework of order. The Bill of Rights is a living document, allowing for orderly changes to meet new conditions. Gold Award winner, International Film & TV Festival of New York.

11 minutes, color

National Park Service, 1974

#A00603 - 3/4" U-Matic - \$95

#A01340 - VHS - \$95

#A06336 - Beta 2 - \$95

#010073 - 16mm Film - Sale \$115; Rental \$40

Opposites in Harmony

The development of the executive branch of our government was a step-by-step growth. This film depicts one early meeting between Washington and his small Cabinet. Through the reactions of Jefferson and Hamilton and the decisions of the meeting, the human element involved in the growth of our government is made clear.

17 minutes, color

National Park Service, 1975

#A00641 - 3/4" U-Matic - \$95

#A06179 - VHS - \$95

#A06180 - Beta 2 - \$95

#010110 - 16mm Film - Sale \$180; Rental \$40

ORDERING INFORMATION

Payment. A check or money order (payable to the National Archives Trust Fund) must accompany each order unless payment is made by credit card. VISA and MasterCard are accepted; simply provide the account number, expiration date, and cardholder signature.

Purchase Orders. Government agencies, educational institutions, and businesses may order on an accounts receivable basis but must submit purchase orders with authorized signatures.

Shipping/Handling. Please add \$3 for orders up to \$50, and \$5 for orders between \$50.01 and \$100. For orders over \$100, add 5% of merchandise total.

Send Your Order Today. Please specify exact title/order number(s). Send payment, with your name and address, to: National Archives Trust Fund, Dept. 425 (NEPS), Room G-1: Cashier's Office, Washington, DC 20408

Please allow 4-6 weeks for microfilm orders, 3-4 weeks for delivery of all other items.

On-Site Sales. Many of the items listed here may be purchased at the Museum Shop at the National Archives Building, 7th Street & Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC. Orders for microfilm, teaching units, and video/film must be placed by mail.

Prices and availability subject to change without notice.

Thank you for your order.

CONSTITUTIONAL TEACHING UNIT FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS

The Constitution: Evolution of a Government

The National Archives has developed this teaching unit--containing primary sources from its holdings--to help students of U.S. history, government, and economics to understand the process by which history is written and to develop analytical skills. The boxed unit contains a detailed Teacher's Guide and a set of 34 reproductions of documents that illuminate three processes: The Making of the Constitution, The Beginning of the Government, and The Evolution of a Constitutional Issue. The 97-page guide is made up of 20 exercises tied to specific documents, with suggestions for related classroom activities. Included among the documents are official correspondence, petitions, legislative proceedings, government bonds, maps, and court decisions. The Constitution: Evolution of a Government will promote the inquiry approach to the study of American history and help develop critical thinking skills.

Boxed, 15-1/4 x 9-3/4 inches

Published by the National Archives and SIRS, Inc., 1985

#95685 - \$35.00

TO ORDER: Send purchase order to SIRS, Inc., P.O. Box 2348, Boca Raton, FL 33427-2348. Or, telephone toll free: 1-800-327-0513 (except AK and FL, call collect 305-994-0079)

MICROFILM PUBLICATIONS AND GUIDES

Microfilm has been and continues to be an important way for the National Archives to preserve federal records and make them accessible to libraries, research centers, and individuals. Rolls of 35mm or 16mm silver-halide reel film are wound on plastic reels, and each frame reproduces one or two single pages or items. All microfilm publications of the National Archives are available for sale, either as individual rolls or as complete series or sets.

Each of the "M" publications listed below reproduces an entire series of records; at the beginning of the first roll (sometimes on every roll), an introduction with a description of the records' content and a brief history of the originating agency is presented. (The "T" publication has no introduction.) Many introductions and tables of contents are printed as accompanying Descriptive Pamphlets (DPs). DPs that are available (as shown)--and more information on specific publications and roll lists--may be requested by writing to the National Archives, Publications Services Branch (NEPS), Room 1W1, Washington, DC 20408.

PLEASE NOTE THAT MICROFILM PRICES AS OF 1986 ARE \$20 PER ROLL.

All of the constitutional records that are listed here are preserved at the National Archives in Record Group 360: Records of the Continental and Confederation Congresses and the Constitutional Convention.

- M247 - Papers of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. 204 rolls, \$4,080. (DP available)
- M332 - Miscellaneous Papers of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789. 9 rolls, \$180. (DP available)
- M338 - Certificates of Ratification of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. 1 roll, \$20.
- M337 - Enrolled Original Acts and Resolutions of the Congress of the United States, 1789-1823. 17 rolls, \$340.
- M200 - Territorial Papers of the U.S. Senate, 1789-1836. 20 rolls, \$400. (DP available)
- M246 - Revolutionary War Rolls, 1775-1783. 138 rolls, \$2,760. (DP available)
- M601 - Letters Sent by the Postmaster General, 1789-1836. 50 rolls, \$1,000. (DP available)
- M637 - First Census of the United States, 1790. 12 rolls, \$240.
- T498 - Publications of the Bureau of the Census: 1790 Census, Printed Schedules. 3 rolls, \$60.
- M32 - Second Census of the United States, 1800. 52 rolls, \$1,040.
- M866 - Records of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. 1 roll, \$20. (DP available)
- M1062 - Correspondence of the War Department Relating to Indian Affairs, Military Pensions, and Fortifications, 1791-1797. 1 roll, \$20. (DP available)
- M847 - Special Index to Numbered Records in the War Department, Collection of Revolutionary War Records, 1775-1783. 39 rolls, \$780. (DP available)
- M859 - Miscellaneous Numbered Records (The Manuscript File) in the War Department, Collection of Revolutionary War Records, 1775-1790s. 125 rolls, \$2,500. (DP available)

Index: Papers of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789

Compiled by John P. Butler

"The Papers of the Continental Congress" is a term applied to the records of the Continental and Confederation Congresses and the records of the Constitutional Convention of 1787--all part of Record Group 360 in the National Archives. This comprehensive index covers all of the records of the Continental and Confederation Congresses except the Journals and two manuscript indexes; it also covers the records of the Constitutional Convention of 1787. All persons, places, and subjects are indexed in a single alphabetical sequence, which is followed by a chronological list of every document.

8-1/2 x 11, 5 volumes, 6,615 pages, 1978

#100024 - Hardcover only - \$85

Index: Journals of the Continental Congress, 1774-1789

Compiled by Kenneth E. Harris and Steven D. Tilley

This companion volume to the Index: Papers of the Continental Congress covers all of the printed Journals of the Continental Congress. All persons, places, and subjects are indexed in one alphabetical sequence.

7-1/4 x 10-1/4, 429 pages, 1 illustration, 1978

#100025 - Hardcover only - \$25

VIDEO AND FILM

These audiovisual explorations of the basic freedoms guaranteed to all Americans are available now for sale and (in 16mm film) for rental from the National Archives' National Audiovisual Center. Appropriate as curriculum enrichment materials in a classroom setting or for general audiences interested in history and government, they will make an entertaining and enlightening addition to any program celebrating the bicentennial of the Constitution. The National Audiovisual Center is the central source for all federally produced audiovisual programs.

Equal Justice Under Law--A Series

Here are 4 landmark cases from the court of Chief Justice John Marshall. This nationally acclaimed series--produced by WQED/Pittsburgh for PBS--is designed to promote discussion and thought about the U.S. Constitution. Particular emphasis is given to the Supreme Court's enforcement of the separation of powers within the federal government and to the specific constitutional prohibitions and limitations on the exercise of official authority. This judicial role is as important today as it was early in our history.

5 videocassettes or 4 16mm films, color

Judicial Conference of the United States, 1977

#010225 - 3/4" U-Matic Series - \$535

#A02156 - VHS Series - \$535

#A03767 - Beta 2 Series - \$535

#002162 - 16mm Film Series - Sale \$1,750; Rental \$160

• Marbury v. Madison

Who determines what the Constitution means--what is and is not constitutional? This 1803 case established the Supreme Court's responsibility to review the constitutionality of acts of Congress. In the process, two great statesmen--President Thomas Jefferson and Chief Justice John Marshall--confronted one another on the relative power of the judiciary.

36 minutes, color, instructor guide

#010228 - 3/4" U-Matic - \$125

#A02153 - VHS - \$125

#A03769 - Beta 2 - \$125

#008777 - 16mm Film - Sale \$380; Rental \$40

• McCulloch v. Maryland

Can states tax the operations of the federal government? In this unpopular decision, the Supreme Court dealt a great blow to a claim of states' rights by striking down Maryland's attempt to tax a federally chartered bank. The decision for McCulloch enhanced congressional power and reaffirmed the vitality of the federal government.

36 minutes, color, instructor guide

#010229 - 3/4" U-Matic - \$125

#A02154 - VHS - \$125

#A03770 - Beta 2 - \$125

#008778 - 16mm Film - Sale \$380; Rental \$40

• Gibbons v. Ogden

Who has the authority to regulate commerce--the states or Congress? In this precedent-setting case, which linked states' authority to license steamboats in federal waters with the seemingly unrelated issue of slavery, Chief Justice Marshall interpreted the Constitution to give the federal government the duty to determine the rules of commerce, thereby laying the foundation for an American "common market" nearly a century before Europe enjoyed it.

36 minutes, color, instructor guide

#010230 - 3/4" U-Matic - \$125

#A02152 - VHS - \$125

#A03768 - Beta 2 - \$125

#008776 - 16mm Film - Sale \$380; Rental \$40

• United States v. Aaron Burr

Should the President of the United States have to appear in court when a judge requires him to be a witness? Should he relinquish subpoenaed documents? Is an accused traitor entitled to all fair trial rights guaranteed by the Constitution? Chief Justice Marshall presided over the trial of Aaron Burr, and, strictly adhering to the Constitution, he stepped between Burr and death. The doors were closed against government abuse of the treason charge.

1 film or 2 cassettes, 76 minutes, color, instructor guide

#010227 - 3/4" U-Matic - \$220

#A02155 - VHS - \$220

#A03771 - Beta 2 - \$220

#008779 - 16mm Film - Sale \$805; Rental \$40

Era of Great Beginnings

This videograph explores the period shortly before and after the American Revolution--from the Boston Tea Party to Bunker Hill and from the first Continental Congress to George Washington's death.

10 minutes, color

National Park Service, 1982

#A08832 - 3/4" U-Matic - \$80

#A08834 - VHS - \$80

#A08833 - Beta 2 - \$80

(Not available in 16mm Film)

"The Years of Challenge"

This is the eighth in a series of articles commemorating GPO's 125th Anniversary and prepared by Historian/Curator Daniel R. MacGilvray.

During the First World War, an American soldier stationed in St. Aignan, France, was reading the Stars and Stripes. He noticed a small announcement saying that experienced printers were needed by the weekly newspaper. The 28-year-old sergeant applied for a job; and in April of 1918 he found himself serving in Paris as supervisor of mechanical production for the Stars and Stripes.

At that time, the newspaper had a circulation of 550,000 copies. It was published with the help of 200 soldier-printers at the Paris printing plant of the London Daily Mail. The sergeant was soon also looking after distribution, mailing, and record-keeping. A coworker said of him, "He handled any amount of detail and never got rattled. He can't throw 'em too fast, but he can field 'em all."

On the newspaper's first anniversary, a humorous poem was published mentioning the sergeant by name. One verse ran as follows:

"Mail, wrapping, typing, couriers—
his duties are a score,
Whenever we can think of it we'll
give him twenty more;

I often wonder how one man
can handle such a batch—
When does this great executive
get time to stop and scratch?

Nothing neglected, nothing
slack

In the department
Giegengack."

Fifteen years later, during the depths of the "Great Depression," on June 27, 1934, President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed as Public Printer of the United States the former sergeant who had helped produce the Stars and Stripes, Augustus E. Giegengack.

President Roosevelt's appointee was born in Manhattan on April 19,

1890. His father was a German liquor dealer who owned a small cafe. His mother was Irish and the daughter of a London printer. She had worked for printers before coming to the United States. "Gus," as he liked to be called, was one of nine children. At the age of 15 he was working as a bookkeeper for the American News Company. His mother advised him that a better living was to be made in printing. The very next year he became an apprentice in the composing room of the New York Commercial, a financial daily. By age 18 he was an apprentice linotype operator and joined the International Typographical Union, Local No. 6, then the largest of the printing unions. During his journeyman years, Gus worked for the New York World, the Hudson County Observer, and various other print shops. At age 25 he was serving as foreman for a printing plant in Brooklyn which produced mail-order catalogs. He was making \$50 a week and supervising 300 employees.

Following his service during the First World War, Gus returned to civilian life. He began by working as foreman of the composing room of the DeVinne Press which published the Century and St. Nicholas magazines. He became a half-owner of the Burkhardt Linotype Company, and partner in a firm which printed technical publications for McGraw-Hill. He married a Brooklyn schoolteacher, Margaret Morrison, and got elected President of the Typographical Association of New York, and of the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen.

Upon the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Gus began to take steps to get himself considered for the position of Public Printer. He became active in New York's Rockville Center Democratic Club and got the organization to write in January 1933 to the President-elect advocating his selection, saying he was "a faithful worker of this club." He got the club to invite a friend of the President,

the new United States Postmaster General, James A. Farley, to a testimonial dinner, with Gus as chairman. The Postmaster General got the distinct impression that Gus was a seasoned politician and an influential Democrat.

Next, Gus founded a small organization and had a letterhead printed which read: "A.E. Giegengack for Public Printer, Graphic Arts Committee. Organized to secure the appointment of A.E. Giegengack as Public Printer of the United States." With these, he solicited backing from printing groups and well-known people. Eventually, he succeeded in getting letters from over 200 respondents, including the Typographers Association of New York, the International Association of Printing House Craftsmen, and the International Typographical Union, Local No. 6. These endorsements were brought together in a large red and gold bound volume which bore the title, "A.E. Giegengack for Public Printer. Endorsements." This was presented to the Postmaster General who passed it along to President Roosevelt. It had the desired effect. On July 2, 1934, Augustus E. Giegengack was sworn into Office, and on January 18, 1935, the Senate confirmed him as Public Printer of the United States.

To the newly appointed Public Printer fell the task of introducing and seeing through the press the 1934 annual report of his predecessor, George H. Carter. In the introduction he noted that 30 percent of the area occupied by employees, equipment, and property was housed in old buildings. He stated, "Too strong emphasis cannot be placed on the serious danger to the lives of employees from fire hazard, possible structural collapse of heavily loaded old wooden frame buildings, and from the use of antiquated elevators in these old buildings. . . . These conditions have reached a state of emergency where the Government should not further delay the demolition of dangerous buildings. They should be replaced with a modern building to safeguard

the lives of employees and to provide the space needed to meet present urgent needs for future normal growth." The introduction was signed: "A.E. Giegengack, Public Printer."

The following year, in a similar introduction under the heading, "New Building Project," the Public Printer was able to record: "With the hearty support of the chairman and members of the Joint Committee on Printing and the Director of the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department, an initial appropriation of \$2,000,000, with a total limit cost not to exceed \$5,885,000 . . . for necessary land and construction of annex buildings for the Government Printing Office, including rights of way, furniture, moving expenses, rental of temporary quarters during construction, railroad sidings, alternatives to existing buildings, all necessary tunnels connecting proposed and existing buildings, demolition of existing structures, and all necessary mechanical equipment."

Progress was swift. In his 1936 report, the Public Printer said that floor plans for a three-story GPO warehouse (Building 4) had been approved by him on October 29, 1935, and a contract awarded on October 2, 1936. Demolition of old buildings on the site began October 12th and excavation started on November 9th. In his report for 1938, the Public Printer was able to say: "The warehouse was completed and turned over to the Public Printer on February 4, 1938. It is a three-story and basement building of reinforced concrete, 467 feet long by 87 feet 6 inches wide. The load capacity of all floors is 500 pounds per square foot. There is a total new floor area of 129,139 square feet, of which approximately 100,000 square feet are being used for storage purposes." The cost of the site was \$184,367, and of the building, \$1,264,000. "Approximately 700 carloads of paper of 40,000 pounds each, making a total of 28,000,000 pounds, can be stored in the warehouse at one time . . . In addition to the two railroad tracks on the third floor of the building there



Public Printer Augustus E. Giegengack.

is also on this floor air-conditioning equipment for controlling humidity and temperature in the Postal Card and Money Order Section of the Presswork Division, which is located on the second floor . . . Ordinarily locomotives do not enter the building. However, provision for exhausting the smoke made by the locomotives that do enter is provided through a series of propeller fans in the roof."

He pointed out with pride, "The warehouse is equipped with four freight elevators, each 7,500 pounds capacity, serving all floors from the basement to the third floor, with two larger elevators, each of 15,000 pounds capacity, which serve all floors and the underground tunnel which passes under North Capitol Street and will connect the warehouse with the new building now being built on the corner of North Capitol and H Streets, NW. The floor of the tunnel is approximately 30 feet below street level, it being necessary to pass under a large storm sewer in North Capitol Street. The tunnel has two lanes, thus allowing electric trucks, tractors, and trailers to operate as frequently as necessary in both directions at once without interference."

Not quite so swift was the progress on the new eight-story structure to replace the original old building where GPO had first opened its doors on March 4, 1861. The bids for construction exceeded the money

available. However, the Public Printer proved persuasive with the new 75th Congress; and they increased the total limit from \$5,885,000 to \$7,700,000. The contract was finally awarded on May 27, 1938. The cost of the site was \$214,368, and of the building, \$5,026,000. The old building began to come down on June 27th; and excavation commenced shortly thereafter. By February 1940, Building 3 was completed; and moving in had started to a net floor area of 481,975 square feet.

Assignments to the new building were as follows:

Basement— $\frac{2}{3}$ Storage, Power Plant, Storage Vault under North Capitol & H Street sidewalks, Stores Division.

First floor— $\frac{2}{3}$ Storage, Power House, Entrance Lobbies, Guard Office, Display Room.

Second floor— $\frac{1}{3}$ Paper Storage, Superintendent of Stores, Traffic Manager, Offset & Tabulating Card Sections.

Third floor—Job Composing & Press Sections, Job Composing Proof Room, Plate Vault Office.

Fourth floor—Main Press Room, Superintendent's Office.

Fifth floor—Hospital, Woodblock-ing Room, Superintendent of Platemaking, Finishing Section, Record Press Room, Patent Press Room, Patent Composing Room & Patent Proof Room.

Sixth floor—Electrotype Molding & Plating, Stereotyping, Plating Lock-up Section, Hand Section, Linotype Section, Metal Melting & Storage.

Seventh floor—Photoengraving, Main Proof Room, Monotype Keyboard Section, Casting & Correcting, Superintendent of Composition.

Eighth floor—Executive Offices, Telephone Switchboard, Apprentice Section.

Thus it was that on the eve of the Second World War, a major concern of Public Printers and employees for some 80 years had at last been met. For the very first time, everyone in the Government Printing Office worked in solid buildings that were not firetraps. This achievement of Public Printer Giegengack and all who assisted him came at the precise moment in history when the Government Printing Office and the Nation were to face their greatest challenge.

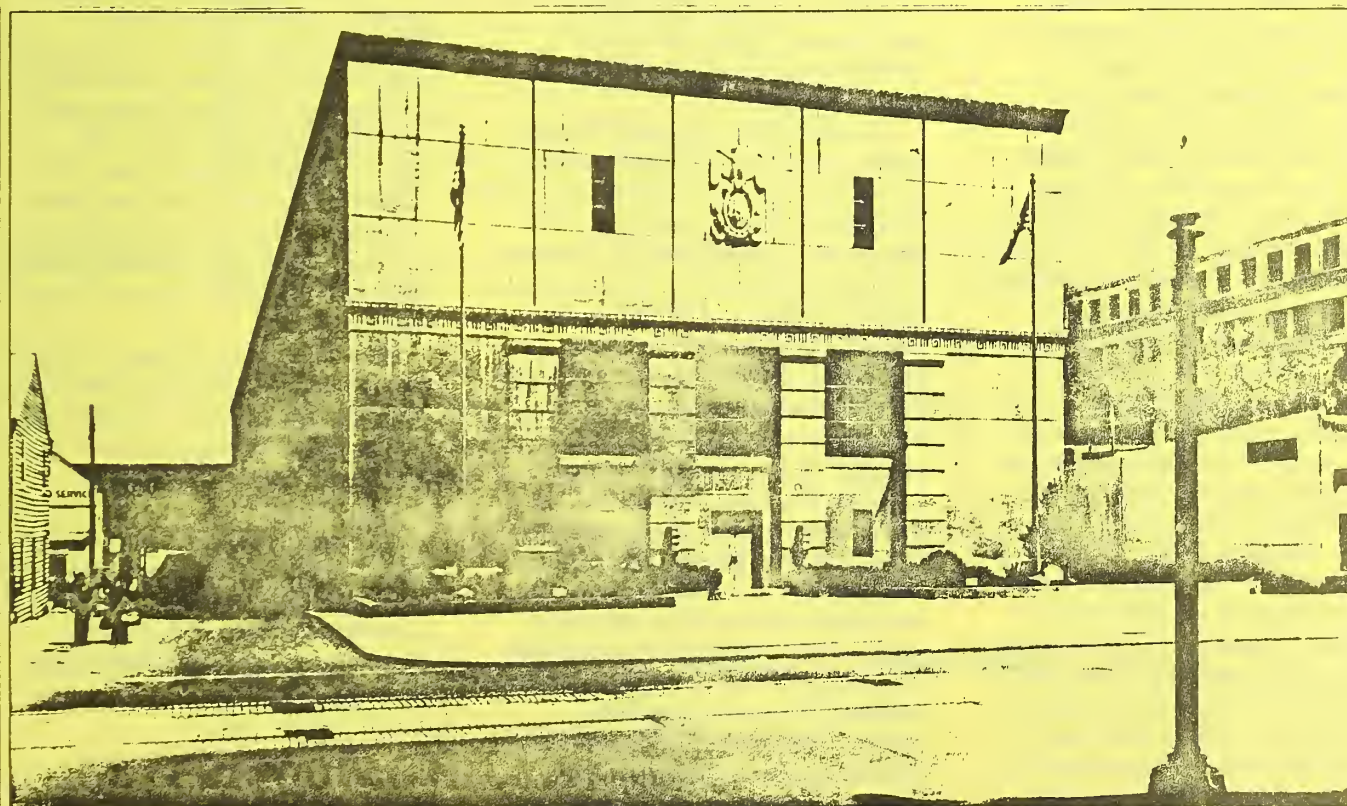
Among the many significant acts of Public Printer Giegengack during the 1930's, perhaps none was to have so wide and lasting an influence as his effort to create a Typography and Design Division. This began in 1935 with the selection of Frank H. Mortimer as GPO's first Director of Typography. It was followed by a reorganization of the Layout Section of the Planning Division, "for the purpose of modernizing and improving the appearance of Government publications with the intent to create a greater demand therefor by the public."

The twofold thrust of this move was to assist agencies in making their publications more attractive and to reduce costs to them. The first objective was quickly achieved, especially with National Park Service publications. A typical letter of 1938 noting the change read as follows: "May I offer my congratulations on the excellence of the booklet you have just prepared on Death Valley National Monument. This booklet, unlike many Government works, is elegantly developed, has excellent typography, and the photographs are of the finest, particularly the cover."

The second objective involved obtaining a reduction in cost through changes in makeup and typographic detail. Four measures were followed: (1) "reducing the number of operations required for composition and make-up;" (2) "simplifying presswork and bindery operations;" (3) "adaptation of style and format to Government Printing Office production facilities;" (4) "employing a style for halftones that eliminates extra hand work in the engraving section." The bottom line was stressed by the Public

Printer in 1939. He was able to point out two costs. The first was the total charges per page per thousand copies: 1937-\$2.11; 1938-\$1.51; 1939-\$0.93. The second was the total charges per thousand copies: 1937-\$80.34; 1938-\$52.97; 1939-\$27.01. For over half a century the work of employees in Typography and Design has brought letters of praise to the Government Printing Office and won awards for the excellent design of Government publications.

When the Public Printer came to the Government Printing Office, he was surprised to find only one veterans organization. This was the United Veterans of American Wars which consisted of Unit No. 1 (white) and Unit No. 2 (black—the "Col. Charles Young Unit"). During 1934, the Public Printer was instrumental in organizing the Government Printing Office American Legion Post No. 33 (male), and in 1935, the American Legion Auxiliary (female—wives, mothers, sisters of veterans). Also, about this time, he encouraged formation of Government Printing Office Post No. 3874, Veterans of



Building No. 4 as it looked at its completion on February 4, 1938.

Foreign Wars. All the veterans groups were active in civic and patriotic functions. By 1937, the new Legion Post numbered 434, making it one of the largest posts in the District of Columbia. It was able to field a fully uniformed Government Printing Office Band. On September 21, 1937, led by their charter member, Public Printer Giegengack, the Post and the Band marched in a great American Legion parade down New York's Fifth Avenue. The Post also sponsored a free family picnic at Chapel Point, MD on July 24, 1939, and invited all Government Printing Office employees.

The 1930's saw woven into the fabric of the Government Printing Office many of the patterns that later employees would take for granted. Group Life Insurance began on May 1, 1931. This was designed to pay death and disability claims. By 1939 there were 5,010 units of insurance in force amounting to \$5,187,057. This was followed on May 1, 1935, with the introduction of Group Hospitalization. By 1939 some 1,629 people were members; and they paid 65 cents a month which provided 21 days hospital care and a 10 percent discount beyond the 21 days. A member could select any participating District Hospital. The 1930's were also the period which saw a charter granted on August 20, 1935, for a Government Printing Office Federal Credit Union. By 1939 it had 2,972 members holding shares worth \$192,483.28, and outstanding loans of \$159,652.37. Interest charged was 1 percent a month on unpaid balances.

Another major push for greater safety at the Government Printing Office took place in 1939. At the Public Printer's direction, an Executive Advisory Safety Committee was formed. It was chaired by the Medical Director and made up of the Superintendents of Platemaking, Binding, Composition, Presswork, Stores, the Mechanical Superintendent, and the Chief of Delivery. It was charged with: (1) coordinating safety practices in the trades; (2)

establishing shop safety committees; (3) preparing for the approval of the Public Printer necessary safety rules and regulations; (4) recommending methods for promoting safety-mindedness; (5) keeping records to conform with the Department of Labor's Division of Labor Standards; and (6) assisting and cooperating with the Inter-departmental Safety Conference.

The key to the success of this effort was the creation of "shop safety committees." These consisted of the Medical Director, the foreman of the section, and a section employee elected by fellow workers. A shop safety committee's duties were: (1) to inspect the section; (2) to investigate the cause of accidents and take steps to eliminate them; (3) to provide safety instruction to new employees or those needing such instruction; (4) to report on the condition and use of safety equipment; and (5) to recommend new procedures and equipment to prevent accidents. In 1940, general elections were held throughout the Government Printing Office; and 60 workers were elected as employee representatives on the shop safety committees. Shop committee reports were forwarded to the Public Printer through the division superintendents.

As always, Government Printing Office employees did their best to help others less fortunate than themselves. In a typical year, 1939, employees contributed \$3,455 to the Red Cross, \$22,201 to the Community Chest, and \$2,262 to the Infantile Paralysis Fund. Other charitable and relief funds were also helped. In these endeavors, employees were "sincerely commended by the Public Printer."

By far the most important achievement of the Government Printing Office during the 1930's was to assist in bringing about the revival of the American economy and to help millions of unemployed citizens. This was done through the printing of forms, pamphlets, posters, and books, requested by Federal agencies, Congress, the Supreme Court, and the President.

It was also done by means of the unique distribution mechanism devised by Congress and carried on by the Government Printing Office: the Federal Depository Library Program, administered by the Superintendent of Documents. Daily this program was responsible for sending out to hundreds of libraries throughout the States the vital information which would make a difference in the lives of our people.

On Sunday, December 7, 1941, Japanese naval and air forces made a surprise attack on the United States fleet based at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii. That same day attacks were also launched on the Philippines, Guam, Midway Island, Hong Kong, and Singapore. On December 8, Congress declared war on Japan. On December 11, Germany and Italy declared war on the United States, which then acknowledged a state of war with those nations.

The lives of countless Americans, and of Government Printing Office employees in particular, were profoundly affected. In 1940, on the eve of the Second World War, the Government Printing Office was housed in four fireproof buildings having a total floor area of 1,374,281 square feet, or 31½ acres. Mechanical equipment included 126 slug-casting typesetting machines, 100 Monotype keyboards, 130 Monotype casting machines, 202 presses of all types, and 245 heavy machines used in the Bindery. Only a portion of the machinery was new; but all machines were in good working order.

War-related orders began to flood the Government Printing Office. By the end of fiscal year 1941, the Selective Service had received 144,515,061 pieces of printing costing \$286,164.62.

The Treasury Department undertook a savings bond and stamp program which required 10 million advertising folders, 931,000 four-color posters, and 20 million stamp albums.

(To be continued)

UNITED STATES SENATE
99th Congress

AN-v8-n9-5/87

Senate Committee Hearings
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1987, No. 2

February 1987

Page 1 of 5

Title	Number	Committee
99-141, Pt.4	Confirmation Hearings on Federal Appointments (To the Federal Judiciary and the Department of Justice)	Judiciary
99-850, Pt.4	Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies (H.R. 5233) (Nondepartmental witnesses)	Appropriations
99-850, Pt.5	Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1987 (H.R. 5233) (Nondepartmental witnesses)	Appropriations
99-905, Pt.2	Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1987 (H.R. 5234) (Department of Energy, Department of Health and Human Services, Department of the Interior, Institute of Museum Services, National Endowment for the Arts, Navajo and Hopi Indian Relocation Commission, Smithsonian Institution, U.S. Holocaust Memorial Council)	Appropriations
99-1016	A Review of Forest Service Plans to Manage National Forests	Appropriations
*	* * * *	* * *
99-1020	To Designate the Big Sur National Scenic Area and Other Miscellaneous Bills (S. 767, S. 2159, H.J.Res. 666)	Energy and Natural Resources
99-1021	The United States Marshals Service Act of 1985 (S. 2044)	Judiciary
99-1022	Alternative Pay Systems in the Federal Government (S. 1327, S. 1727, and S. 2082)	Governmental Affairs

Senate Committee Hearings
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1987, No. 2

February 1987

Page 2 of 5

Title	Number	Committee
99-1023	First Special Session and 30th Regular Session of the General Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency	Governmental Affairs
99-1024	Henry's Fork of the Snake River Protection Act of 1986 (S. 2635) (This item was printed without an identifying number; the correct designation is S.Hrg.99-1024)	Energy and Natural Resources
99-1025	Consenting to Amendments Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Hawaii to Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, 1920 (H.J.Res. 17)	Energy and Natural Resources
99-1026, Pt.1	White Collar Crime	Judiciary
99-1026, Pt.2	White Collar Crime (Money Laundering)	Judiciary
99-1026, Pt.3	White Collar Crime (E.F. Hutton)	Judiciary
99-1027, Pt.1	Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1987 (H.R. 5161) (Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Board for International Broadcasting, Department of Commerce, Department of Justice, Department of State, Federal Trade Commission, International Trade Commission, Japan-United States Friendship Commission, Marine Mammal Commission, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Small Business Administration, U.S. Commission on Civil Rights)	Appropriations

UNITED STATES SENATE
99th Congress

AN-v8-n9-5/87

Senate Committee Hearings
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1987, No. 2

February 1987

Page 3 of 5

Title	Number	Committee
99-1027, Pt.2	Departments of Commerce, Justice, State, The Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1987 (H.R. 5161) (Commission on the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution, Department of Justice, Executive Office of the President, Federal Communications Commission, Legal Services Corporation, National Endowment for Democracy, Nondepartmental Witnesses, The Judiciary, U.S. Information Agency)	Appropriations
99-1028	International Piracy Involving Intellectual Property	Joint Economic
99-1029	The Chernobyl Disaster: Implications for World Food Security and the U.S. Farm Economy	Joint Economic
99-1030	Nominations of Kalo A. Hineman, Kenneth A. Gilles, Kathleen W. Lawrence, and Robert W. Beuley	Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
99-1031	Lyman-Jones and West River Rural Water Development Projects (S. 1471) (Field hearing held in Kadoka, SD)	Energy and Natural Resources
99-1032	Arliner Cabin Air Quality	Commerce, Science, and Transportation
99-1033	Michigan Wilderness Act of 1986, Georgia Wilderness Act of 1986, and the Texas Wilderness Act Amendments of 1986 (S. 1767, S. 2838, and S. 2563)	Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
99-1034	A Review of the Implications for Agricultural Trade Arising Out of the GATT Ministerial Meetings at Punta Del Este, Uruguay	Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
99-1035	The Effects of Rural Airline Service on Small Business (Field hearing held in Great Falls, MT)	Small Business

Senate Committee Hearings
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1987, No. 2

February 1987

Page 4 of 5

Title	Number	Committee
99-1036	Amendments to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act and to Establish a Memorial in the District of Columbia (S. 485, S. 1330, S. 2065, S. 2370)	Energy and Natural Resources
99-1037	Hydroelectric Project Licensing/State Water Law	Energy and Natural Resources
99-1038	United States-Japanese Trade in Semiconductors	Joint Economic
99-1039	The Bankruptcy Antifraud Act of 1986 (S. 2531)	Judiciary
99-1040	Schizophrenia: The Plight and the Promise	Appropriations
99-1041	Threat of Certain Imports to National Security (S. 1871)	Finance
99-1042	Nominations--September-October (Melchner, John W., to be Inspector General, Department of Transportation; Graham, William R., to be Director, Office of Science and Technology Policy; Landau, Sonia, and Towery, R. Kenneth, to be Members of the Board of Directors, Corporation for Public Broadcasting; Myers, Dale D., to be Deputy Administrator, National Aeronautics and Space Administration; Brenner, Daniel, to be a Member of the Board of Directors, Corporation for Public Broadcasting)	Commerce, Science, and Transportation
99-1043	Medicaid Financing of Services for Developmentally Disabled Persons	Finance
99-1044	State of the Mining Industry in the Northwest (Field hearing held in Coeur d'Alene, ID)	Energy and Natural Resources

UNITED STATES SENATE
99th Congress

AN-v8-n9-5/87

Senate Committee Hearings
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1987, No. 2

February 1987

Page 5 of 5

Title	Number	Committee
99-1045	Reauthorization of Airport and Airway Improvement Act and Airport and Airway Trust Fund	Commerce, Science, and Transportation
99-1046	Oversight of NHTSA and the Office of Motor Carriers	Commerce, Science, and Transportation
99-1047	Nomination of Jefferson B. Sessions III, to Be U.S. District Judge for the Southern District of Alabama	Judiciary
99-1048	Source Licensing (S. 1980)	Judiciary
99-1049	Airline Safety	Governmental Affairs
99-1050	LTV Bankruptcy	Judiciary
99-1051	U.S.-Japan Rice Trade (Field hearing held in Sacramento, CA)	Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
99-1052	Review of the Implementation of the Food Security Act of 1985 (Field hearings held in Lincoln, NE)	Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
99-1053	Litigation Abuse Reform Act of 1986 (S. 2038 and S. 2046)	Judiciary
99-1054	Miscellaneous Conveyances, Exchanges, and Boundary Modifications of Certain Public Lands and Units of the National Park System (S. 1971, S. 2194, S. 2599, S. 2698, S. 2758, S. 2812, H.R. 4037, S.J. Res. 372, and H.R. 4645)	Energy and Natural Resources
99-1055	Additions to the Big Cypress National Preserve; Establishing the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area; Designating the Horsepasture River as a Component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System; and Amending FLPMA (S. 2029/H.R. 4090, S. 2442/H.R. 4811, S. 2707/H.R. 2826, and H.R. 2921)	Energy and Natural Resources

UNITED STATES SENATE
99th Congress

Senate Committee Prints
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1987, No. 2

February 1987

Page 1 of 2

Number	Title	Committee
99-183, Pt.VI	Democratic Alternatives: A Look at the Record	Democratic Policy
99-187, Pt.2	Hazards in Reuse of Disposable Dialysis Devices--Appendix (Part 1 of this title was printed with an incomplete identifying number; the correct designation is S.Prt.99-187,Pt.1)	Aging
99-188	Explanatory Materials on the Compromise Agreement on H.R. 5299, the "Veterans' Benefits Improvement and Health-Care Authorization Act of 1986" (Public Law 99-576; October 28, 1986)	Veterans Affairs (Senate) and Veterans Affairs (House)
99-207	Legislative Calendar No. 5 (Final Calendar, December 31, 1986)	Armed Services
99-209	A Compilation of Job Training and Related Laws	Labor and Human Resources
99-210	Legislative Calendar No. 3 (Final Edition, December 31, 1986)	Small Business
*	* * * * *	* * *
99-215	The Solid Waste Disposal Act as Amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments of 1984 (Public Law 98-616), Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1986 (Public Law 99-339), and the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-499)	Environment and Public Works
99-216	Legislative Calendar No. 2 (Final Edition, February 1987)	Intelligence
99-217	The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (Superfund) (P.L. 96-510) as Amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-499)	Environment and Public Works

UNITED STATES SENATE
100th Congress

AN-v8-n9-5/87

Senate Committee Prints
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1987, No. 2

February 1987

Page 2 of 2

Number	Title	Committee
100-6	Revised Tables for Apportioning 1987, 1988, 1989, and 1990 Fiscal Year Funds for the National System of Interstate and Defense Highways (January 1987)	Environment and Public Works
100-7	Revised Tables for Apportioning 1987, 1988, 1989, and 1990 Fiscal Year Funds for Interstate Substitute Highway and Transit Projects (January 1987)	Environment and Public Works and Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
100-8	Explanation of Revenue Title ("Highway Revenue Act of 1987") to S. 387, A Bill Extending Highway Trust Fund Authorizations as Approved by the Committee on Finance	Finance
100-9	Congressional Pictorial Directory (One Hundredth Congress, Final Edition, February 1987)	Joint Committee on Printing
100-10	Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1986	Foreign Relations (Senate) and Foreign Affairs (House)
100-11	Not yet authorized for printing	
100-12	Publications List (87th-99th Congresses, February 1961-December 1986) (February 1987)	Aging
100-13	Trip Report: A Visit to Eastern Europe in the Wake of the 27th Soviet Party Congress and the Chernobyl Nuclear Accident (Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Yugoslavia and Romania) on June 28, 1986 (Report by Senator Larry Pressler)	Foreign Relations

Senate Committee Hearings
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1987, No. 5

March 1987

Page 1 of 3

Number	Title	Committee
99-907, Pt.3	Agriculture, Rural Development, and Related Agencies Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1987 (H.R. 5177) (Nondepartmental witnesses)	Appropriations
	* * * * *	* * *
99-1056	District of Columbia Appropriations for Fiscal Year 1987 (H.R. 5175) Office of the Mayor, Advisory Committee on Corrections Education Reform, Congressional Witnesses, Prisons Panel, Department of Justice, Council of the District of Columbia, Court System, Board of Education)	Appropriations
99-1057	Oversight of the Farm Credit System and Production Credit Associations (Field hearing held in Missoula, MT)	Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry
99-1058	Legislation Extending Civil Service Retirement Credit	Governmental Affairs
99-1059	"Options for Conducting a Pay Equity Study of Federal Pay and Classification Systems"--Report of the General Accounting Office	Governmental Affairs
99-1060	International Narcotic Control Programs and Policies	Appropriations
99-1061	Prospects of Exporting American Coal	Energy and Natural Resources
99-1062, Pt.1	Oversight of IRS and Justice Department Prosecution of Several Tax Cases	Finance
99-1062, Pt.2	Oversight of IRS and Justice Department Prosecution of Several Tax Cases	Finance
99-1063	Federal Telecommunications Policy Act of 1986 (P.L. 99-255)	Commerce, Science, and Transportation

UNITED STATES SENATE
99th Congress

AN-v8-n9-5/87

Senate Committee Hearings
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1987, No. 3	March 1987	Page 2 of 3
Number	Title	Committee
99-1064	Nomination of Judge Antonin Scalia	Judiciary
99-1065	The Canadian Agricultural Import Problem	Joint Economic
99-1066	Review of Unitary Method of Taxation (S. 1113 and S. 1974)	Finance
99-1067	Nomination of Justice William Hubbs Rehnquist	Judiciary
99-1068	Foreign Agricultural Investment Reform	Joint Economic
99-1069	Oversight Hearings on the Operations and Functions of the Office of the Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate	Rules and Administration
99-1070	Economic and Demographic Consequences of Immigration	Joint Economic
99-1071	Visual Artists Rights Amendment of 1986 (S. 2796) (Field hearing held in New York, NY)	Judiciary
99-1072	To Amend the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (S. 2065) (Field hearings held in Fairbanks, AK, Anchorage, AK and Bethel, AK)	Energy and Natural Resources
99-1073	Hells Canyon National Recreation Area Conservation Act of 1986 (S. 1803) (Field hearing held in La Grande, OR)	Energy and Natural Resources

Senate Committee Hearings
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1987, No. 3

March 1987

Page 3 of 3

Number	Title	Committee
100-1	Proposed Fiscal Year 1988 Budget Request (Department of the Interior)	Energy and Natural Resources
100-2	FTC Authorizations	Commerce, Science, and Transportation
100-3, Pt.2	Ozone Depletion, the Greenhouse Effect, and Climate Change (Part 1 of this hearing was published in the 99th Congress as S.Hrg.99-723; this was an incomplete number, however. The correct designation for Part 1 is S.Hrg.99-723,Pt.1) (Part 2 of this hearing was published with an incomplete identifying number; the complete designation is S.Hrg.100-3,Pt.2)	Environment and Public Works
100-4	Health Effects of Acid Rain Precursors	Environment and Public Works
100-5	Budgets for USTR and ITC for Fiscal Year 1987 (U.S. Trade Representative and International Trade Commission)	Finance

UNITED STATES SENATE
99th Congress

Senate Committee Prints
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1987, No. 3		March 1987		Page 1 of 3	
Number	Title	Committee			
99-186	Legislative Calendar No. 5 (Final Calendar, December 31, 1986)	Energy and Natural Resources			
99-203	Legislative Calendar (Final Edition, January 20, 1987)	Veterans Affairs			
*	*	*	*	*	*
99-218	Senate Record Votes: 99th Congress-2nd Session (From January 21, 1986 to October 18, 1986)	Democratic Policy			
99-219	Legislative Calendar (Final Edition, January 1987)	Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry			
99-220	Earthquake Insurance: Problems and Options	Commerce, Science, and Transportation			

UNITED STATES SENATE
100th Congress

Senate Committee Prints
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1987, No. 3

March 1987

Page 2 of 3

Number	Title	Committee
100-3	Rules of Procedure and Jurisdiction of the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs (January 1987)	Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
100-11	Data and Materials for the Fiscal Year 1988 Finance Committee Report Under the Congressional Budget Act	Finance
*	* * *	* * *
100-14	Report to the Senate Committee on the Budget Pursuant to Section 301(c) of the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974 (February 25, 1987)	Environment and Public Works
100-15	Rules of the Committee on Foreign Relations (March 1987)	Foreign Relations
100-16	Briefing on the Swedish Program on Nuclear Waste Management	Energy and Natural Resources
100-17	Rules of Procedure: Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations of the Committee on Governmental Affairs (February 26, 1987)	Governmental Affairs
100-18	A Directory of U.S. Government Depository Libraries, March 1987	Joint Committee on Printing
100-19	Rules of Procedure of the Select Committee on Secret Military Assistance to Iran and the Nicaraguan Opposition	Secret Military Assistance to Iran and the Nicaraguan Opposition
100-20	Data and Materials Related to Welfare Programs for Families with Children	Finance
100-21, Vol. I	Legislation on Foreign Relations Through 1986	Foreign Relations (Senate) and Foreign Affairs (House)

UNITED STATES SENATE
100th CongressSenate Committee Prints
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1987, No. 3

March 1987

Page 3 of 3

Number	Title	Committee
100-22	An Analysis of the Current Services Budget Contained in the President's Budget for Fiscal Year 1988	Joint Economic
100-23	Supplement to 1987 Organization of Federal Executive Departments and Agencies: Agencies and Functions of the Federal Government Established, Continued, Abolished, Transferred, or Changed in Name by Legislative or Executive Action During Calendar Year 1986	Governmental Affairs
100-24	Publications List (For 98th, 99th, and 100th Congresses) (April 1987)	Energy and Natural Resources

Senate Publications
Listed in Numerical Sequence

1987, No. 1

January through March 1987

Page 1 of

Number	Title	Source
99-18	Journal of the Executive Proceedings of the Senate of the United States of America, Volume 127, Ninety-ninth Congress, First Session (From January 3, 1985, to December 20, 1985) (A number was not assigned to this title at time of publication; the correct designation is S.Pub.99-18)	Secretary of the Senate, Executive Clerk

TABLE OF CONTENTS

List of Classes	p. 1
Needs and Offers	1
GPO Phone Book	1
Monthly Catalog in Microfiche ..	2
Solicitation of Titles to Remain in Paper	2
Readers Exchange	3
Commemoration of the Bicentennial of the U.S. Constitution	5
The Years of Challenge	15
U.S. Senate Publications List ..	19



FEDERAL DEPOSITORY LIBRARY PROGRAM

Access = Awareness

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1987 Biennial Survey	p.1
Claims	1
Classification Hotline	2
More on Tower Commission Report	2
Request for Readers Exchange Columns	3
October 1986 Depository Library Recommenda- tions and Responses	4
Draft Research Plan for OTA Assessment of Tech- nology, Public Policy and the Changing Nature of Federal Information Dissemination	27

(NOTE: This page replaces page 44 of Administrative Notes, vol. 8, no. 8, April 1987.)

